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62.17 1920

Fall, Nineteen-Sixteen

**PRICE LIST OF
MIXSON'S
HIGH-GRADE
SEEDS**



W. H. MIXSON SEED CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

ALFALFA

The Great Hay-Producing
and Soil-Building Legume

We have in Alfalfa undoubtedly the greatest hay-producing and soil-improving legume of the ages. We have had experience with several different kinds of Alfalfa, and find a vast difference in them. The three kinds we have especially tested out are Turkestan (imported), American-grown (on irrigated land), and American-grown (on non-irrigated land). The last mentioned is what we recommend. This seed stood the test, and will do well on most any of our Southern soil, where Alfalfa has been planted. Perhaps some of you who read this catalogue have tried Alfalfa and made failure of it. We know many who did this very thing. But why? Whenever we find a man who has made a failure of Alfalfa, we know there is a reason, and by getting down to the bottom, we find some of the following reasons responsible for the failure. Usually this question finds out "why" without any further investigation. "How did you prepare your land and sow the seed?" Then sometimes we find that they planted at the wrong time or the seed were not the best.

We are anxious to see you get at least one acre of Alfalfa started, and offer the following suggestions that they may help to make a success of this most valuable legume crop.

HOW TO PREPARE THE LAND AND PLANT ALFALFA SEED FOR PLANTING NEXT FALL

Break the land deep this fall, and use a subsoiler if you have one. Then harrow it to a smooth and firm seed bed with a tooth harrow and plant either Oats, or Oats and Vetch mixed—after this crop is cut next spring you can graze it a while if you want to and then sow cowpeas at the rate of one bushel per acre. (Cowpeas should be inoculated to put the land in best possible condition, and receptive to Alfalfa roots.) Do not cut this crop of peas, but drag them down and run a cutaway harrow over them two ways, and then turn them under as shallow as possible to make a smooth job. Then put the lime on if slacked lime is to be used, at the rate of one ton per acre and harrow with a smoothing harrow until you have a perfectly firm seed bed. The harrowing should then be kept up until you are ready to plant, about once a week to keep down any growth of grass and weeds. When ready to plant get Farmogerm and inoculate the seed according to directions. The seed should be planted immediately after they have been inoculated, and this should be done on a cloudy day or late in the afternoon after the sun has gone down. If planted in the sun, the heat will kill the germs supplied by the inoculation before the roots get large enough for them to live on. This is very important. If you intend to plant this fall, follow same directions with exception of the Oats and Vetch, or perhaps you have some land that was well broken last fall and planted in grain, followed by cowpeas. The cowpeas give a decided advantage, as it is a legume itself.

PRICES—35c per lb., postpaid; three lbs. for \$1.00. Not prepaid, 24c per lb.; bushel about \$13.00.

CRIMSON CLOVER

This is a crop that you cannot afford to pass up. It is hardy, does well on most of our Southern soil. Is used extensively for grazing. The vines turned under makes one of the best soil improvers that you can get. Adds much humus and nitrogen to the soil, and therefore increases the yield of corn, cotton, or any other crop that may be planted after the clover is turned under. A crop of Crimson turned under is equal to a heavy application of stable manure, and is worth from \$25 to \$35 per acre to your land. It can be grazed all fall and spring, and then the stubble turned under and excellent results are obtained as a fertilizer for following crop. The price of seed is almost nothing, considering what a great crop it is. In preparing your land, the best results will be had by following instructions given below as nearly as possible. Break the land deep with a disc plow, and if the planting is to be on land sown in cowpeas, it is best to plow the vines under as well as stubble. This breaking should be done at least four or five weeks before you intend planting the clover. Then harrow thoroughly at least four different directions with a tooth or smoothing harrow. The land should then be harrowed once a week until planted to insure a good seed bed, and to keep down growth of weeds. If your land has never been planted in Crimson Clover, Vetch or Alfalfa, and needs lime, it is advisable to use about two tons of air-slacked lime or three to four tons of agricultural lime (pulverized preferable). The air-slacked lime should be put down about a month before planting, but the agricultural lime can be put down at time of seeding, without danger of burning or in any way injuring the seed. After the seed has been sown, run a roller over them to press the soft earth down into a firm seed bed. By all means inoculate the seed, unless the land has grown this or another clover crop before.

On page 2 you will find full description and prices of Farmogerm. The price that we have listed Farmogerm at will give every farmer, no matter how poor, a chance to try it out for himself. It requires 15 to 20 lbs. of Crimson Clover for an acre. It should be planted in September and October. In some sections it can be sown as late as November. Price—lb., 25c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express, not prepaid, lb., 16c; 50 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs., about \$14.00.



CRIMSON CLOVER

Winter Pastures for Cattle and Hogs

Everyone knows that raising stock for the fertilizer is a paying proposition, provided you raise something to feed them on, and do not have to feed them with corn, hay, and other crops of this nature that should be kept to feed to the industrial animals, horses and mules. A good winter pasture is very essential for the feeding of stock, and unless you have one or intend to plant one this winter, you had better not try to raise manure for fertilizer. By planting a good pasture mixture, you can have grazing the entire winter and will have to feed very little, if any, dry or cured feed.

Mixson's Perpetual Pasture Mixture

This well-known pasture mixture is becoming more popular each year. Every one who plants it once keeps on planting it and telling their neighbors about it. We have thousands of customers who have planted it continuously ever since we first put it on the market, and we have already begun booking orders for it, for September delivery. In one County alone, in a portion of South Carolina where they are just beginning to plant winter pastures, there was put in last fall over one hundred one-acre patches with this wonderful mixture. It does well anywhere in the South. It is highly recommended by Clemson Agricultural College. Contains the correct amounts each of Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Grass, Italian Rye, Grass and Red Clover. Should be planted from September to December for best results, although can be planted in the spring. We recommend planting early because you get much more grazing before it begins to die down in the hot summer.

Unless ordered otherwise, we always ship the clover in a separate package, so you can inoculate the seed. This will cost very little, and will make the clover three times as good. If you have never planted this Perpetual Mixture, you should by all means try one acre this fall. You will be pleased with results. It is useless to tell those who have already planted it to do so again, for they will do that anyhow. Ask anybody who has planted it, how they like it. Requires one bushel (30 pounds) to plant an acre. Price per lb., 20c; per bushel, about \$5.00.

BURR CLOVER.—Burr Clover is in a class to itself, and unquestionably the greatest Clover that is grown in the South. Burr Clover planted with Bermuda Grass makes an ideal evergreen pasture of the highest quality. The Burr Clover furnishes ample grazing all through the long, cold winter when green feed is most needed, and lasts until the Bermuda comes out in the spring. The Burr Clover is a perennial, and once you get it started it reseeds itself and gradually becomes thicker each season. It is one of our best legumes and soil improvers, does well all through the Cotton Belt, and is comparatively cheap in first cost. You should by all means have a Burr Clover-Bermuda Grass pasture. Sow the seed (in the burr) during September, October and early November for best results. Two or three bushels of seed required for an acre. One bushel will plant an acre by scattering very thinly, and in two or three years you will have a nice stand; however, you will find it much cheaper and better to put down enough seed for good stand at first. It is not absolutely necessary to inoculate the seed (in the burr), but you will get better results by so doing. It requires less preparation for Burr Clover than any other legume. If you want to plant on Bermuda sod, run a small plow or cultivator over the sod and sow the clover. It requires no covering, as the first rain will crack open the burr and the seed will at once sprout and grow. Price, bushel, about \$1.00, not prepaid.

RED CLOVER.—Red Clover is another one of our most valuable and useful legumes. It is grown extensively in the northern and central part of the Cotton Belt, both for grazing and as a hay crop. The first cutting is especially fine quality hay; however, the second growth does not make such good hay, and is usually grazed. It does especially well planted with Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Ripens about the same time, and makes an excellent combination. Our legumes are our best friends, and we would advise every farmer who can spare a small acreage to put in a patch of Red Clover. Price, lb., 30c, postpaid; bushel, about \$10.00.

WHITE CLOVER.—This Clover is unsurpassed for use in Lawn and Pasture mixtures. It does well on a variety of soils, makes a close, compact growth, which makes it especially desirable for lawns. While it makes excellent grazing, we would not recommend it for a hay crop, as it does not grow high enough to be cut. Seed should be sown in fall, September or October, or in the spring, before the sun gets very hot. Sow ten pounds per acre. Price, per lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per lb.

A Three-Year Crop Rotation Plan

RECOMMENDED BY GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ATHENS, GA.

FIELD No. 1

First Year.—Corn in six-foot rows, with peanuts and velvet beans in the middle.

Second Year.—Cotton, with oats and vetch in the middles, in fall.

Third Year.—Cut oats and vetch when oats are the dough. Follow with peas for hay. Break land here thoroughly; seed to rye and Crimson Clover in October and November. Graze January and February. Turn under for corn fourth year, and right on through as before.

FIELD No. 2

First Year.—Cotton, with oats and vetch in middles, in fall.

Second Year.—Cut oats and vetch when oats are in dough. Follow with cowpeas for hay. Break land here thoroughly and seed to rye and Crimson Clover in October and November. Graze January and February. Turn under for corn next year.

Third Year.—Corn in six-foot rows, with peanuts and velvet beans in the middle. Then start over again with cotton fourth year.

FIELD No. 3

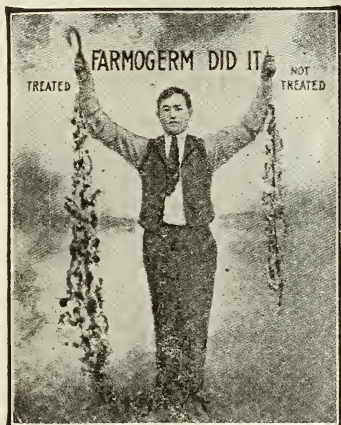
First Year.—If you planted oats and vetch last fall, cut when oats are in dough. Follow with peas for hay. Break here thoroughly, and seed to rye and Crimson Clover in October and November. Graze January and February. Turn under for corn next year.

Second Year.—Corn in six-foot rows, with peanuts and velvet beans in the middle.

Third Year.—Cotton, with vetch and oats in the middle. Cut oats and vetch following year, and proceed as above.

FARMOGERM

The Pure, High-Grade Pedigreed Bacteria



To use FARMOGERM means to insure your crop, to take nitrogen from the air and change it into the most valuable plant food obtainable, and at a cost that's so small until you would not miss the money you spent for it. It insures your crop because by its use you are certain of results, whereas, without it, you take a chance—quite a long chance—and taking this chance will result in a crop failure almost every time. Can you afford to take a chance? Don't you think fifty cents per acre is pretty cheap insurance for your crop of Crimson Clover, White Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Burr Clover, and Alfalfa?

WHY NOT grow bigger and richer crops of Alfalfa, Clovers, etc.?

WHY NOT try Nature's way, and treat the seeds with high-bred bacteria?

WHY NOT raise some of the nitrates that your next year's corn, cotton and grain crops will need?

DO YOU know that the nodules or lumps on legume roots produced by FARMOGERM will analyze 8 per cent. nitrogen, equal to almost 10 per cent. ammonia?

DO YOU realize how much money you are losing every time you plant a legume crop without inoculating the seed with FARMOGERM before you plant them?

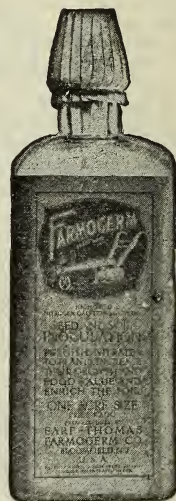
By planting more legumes, you do not have to wear out your land by the continuous use of cowpeas, or, in other words, you don't get your land to where it won't produce cowpeas.

By using FARMOGERM you can raise other legumes besides cowpeas.

The Coe-Mortimer Company, of Charleston, have for the past several years had the Southeastern agency for FARMOGERM. A short while ago the Coe-Mortimer Company consolidated with the American Agriculture Company, and the former company, at the request of the latter company, discontinued the sale of FARMOGERM, and the large stock that they had on hand was offered for sale. We purchased this stock cheaper than the manufacturer's price, and are, therefore, able to furnish you this pedigreed inoculation at an amazingly low price. We believe that this will enable a lot of farmers to use FARMOGERM who have always wanted to use it, but on account of the original price they did not feel disposed to use it.

Our stock is pretty large, but at the figures below we are certain that it won't last very long, therefore, we advise that you order what you will need at once. We guarantee it to be virile and absolutely first-class in every way. Price, 50 cents per acre, postage extra. The postage to the first and second zone is 5 cents; to the third zone, 7 cents per acre.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER grows very much like the regular Crimson, but has several additional advantages. It makes a larger yield of hay, matures about two weeks later, therefore furnishing grazing two weeks after the regular Crimson is gone. We recommend that you plant part of your crop in the White Blooming, and the balance in the regular Crimson. It requires 15 to 20 pounds to seed an acre. Price, lb., 25c, postpaid.



ALSIKE CLOVER.—Alsike Clover is harder than Red Clover, and surer to give a stand. For that reason it is taking the place of Red in lots of places. It resists heat, cold and drought, makes an excellent pasturage and hay crop, and can be sown in mixtures or alone. It takes only 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre, as the seed are much smaller than other clovers. When sown with Red Clover, put about 8 pounds of Red and 4 of Alsike. Can be planted in fall and spring, although we believe better results are obtained by planting in the fall. Prices, lb., 30c, postpaid; not prepaid, about 20c.

Sowing Grains for Winter Cover Crops

Is as Important as Planting Peas and Soy Beans in the Summer

There is nothing that will take the place of grains on the modern farm. Each one has its place, and, summed up, they are all good. The thing for you to do, is to select the ones best adapted to your soil, and as large an assortment as you can spare the land to sow. No farm is considered up-to-date where there is not plenty of grain planted every fall and winter. Order early, before the price advances. The bad seasons last spring has caused in most cases a poor quality, being very light, as well as a shortage.

RYE makes an excellent winter pasture, and does well when planted with Crimson Clover. The stubble turned under in spring furnishes humus in the soil.

SOUTHERN GROWN RYE is our largest seller. It is not of the "trailing" type, but grows tall and is good for grazing or to cut for the grain. Price, per bushel, about \$1.50.

SOUTH CAROLINA SEASHORE OR HOME-RAISED RYE is fast becoming a favorite. It has been planted here along the coast of South Carolina for a long time. Matures early, makes a growth of from 5 to 6 feet, and yields more grain than the common South Carolina Rye. Bu., about \$3.

ABRUZZI. This is Italian Rye, and has only been planted here for a few years. It makes a very vigorous growth, long heavy heads, and grows about 6 feet high. It is very prolific, and is becoming quite popular throughout the State of South Carolina. Price, bushel, about \$3.00.

WHEAT Why should you buy flour from your grocer, and borrow money to plant cotton to mortgage to pay for it, when you can raise wheat and have your own flour, which is much sweeter and purer, and at the same time your land is benefited by the humus which the stubble adds to it, and it has been protected from rains and sun all winter.

Try some wheat this fall, at least enough for your own needs.

RED MAY. Very early, large plump grains, absolutely beardless, and a good yielder. Resembles Blue Stem very much. Prices upon application.

BLUE STEM. Our most popular beardless variety. It is very prolific, makes excellent flour, and is almost rust-proof. Is well adapted to this climate. The grains are slightly smaller than Red May, and it matures perhaps a week later. Price upon application.

LEAP'S PROLIFIC. This is a very prolific, beardless variety, and is becoming more popular each year. Grain is rather flinty, which makes it an excellent milling sort. Has a heavy straw, which makes it stand up well. Prices on application.

FULZ WHEAT. An old favorite in many sections. Has nice grain, stiff straw, and is usually free from rust, and very hardy. Price upon request.

FULCASTER. This is the best bearded variety. Has long heavy heads, stands up well, is not subject to rust, and stands warm, wet spring perhaps better than any other variety. We recommend it in the southern portion of the Cotton Belt on account of it standing adverse conditions so well. Price upon application.

OATS We wish to call your special attention to the high quality of our Oats. We have spared neither time nor money to have our Oats selected and re-cleaned, and when you get a bushel of our Oats you get a bushel of well-developed, uniform grain, and we are certain you will be pleased with them. When you pay 15 or 25 cents per bushel more and get re-cleaned stock, you save more than you spend, because you do not buy chaff, trash and immature seed. They are well-filled and fully developed with trash and chaff blown out.

APPLER OATS. The Appler is a splendid, early maturing Oat. Has heavy heads, stands up well, and are more prolific than most early Oats. They are fine for early planting. Stand the cold well, and are rust-resistant to a large extent. Our re-cleaned stock of Applers is above the average, and we know the results obtained from them will be good. Price, per bushel, \$1.00.

RUST PROOF. Native and Texas grown. We have the best strain of rust-proof both Native and Texas tagged. Our Texas Oats are in the original bags. They are perhaps a few days earlier than the Native, but will not make quite as many Oats per acre. They are the best rust-proof, and all re-cleaned. Price, per bushel, 90 cents.

FULGHUM OATS have taken the lead over all other varieties in the last two years, and we expect this to be a record-breaker for number of acres planted in this variety. It is from ten to fifteen days earlier than any other variety, makes a large straw, and stands the cold and heat equally well. The heads are large and heavy. They will run about 40 pounds to a measured bushel. They are absolutely beardless, and resemble very much a clipped Oat, which makes them better for feeding purposes. Our stock of this variety is especially good. Price, per bushel, \$1.10.

EARLY BURT OR NINETY-DAY OATS. This is about the only variety that is planted in the spring. They are early, and stand the cold fairly well, but do not yield as much as other varieties. They do best planted in February and March. Price upon application.

ONE HUNDRED BUSHEL OAT. This variety has become quite popular in the last few years. Very prolific, stands up well, and at same time stools very good. Makes long, well-filled heads, and is a good, all-around Oat. A measured bushel will weigh very near 40 pounds. Price, per bushel, \$1.00.

BANCROFT OATS. This is very much like the Appler, although claimed to be improved Rust-Proof. It is a good yielder, and makes a nice, heavy Oat. Our stock of this variety is extra fine. Price, per bushel, 80 cents.

BARLEY This is one of the best winter crops we have. Some claim it to be better than Rye. It does best on rich, loamy soil. Would not recommend it for real poor land. Should be sown thick for best results, about one and a half to two bushels per acre. We have beardless and bearded. Price upon application.

Mixson's Pure Grass Seeds

ORCHARD GRASS. Extensively grown for hay and grazing, and is especially recommended for orchards, parks, and all shady places where other grasses do not do well. It is a vigorous grower and will last several years, after it is planted, by reseeding the spots that will get barren every year. Will produce two good crops of hay and is equally as good for pasturage. It does especially well planted with Red Clover and Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Does well on any land that does not stay too wet, although best adapted to loamy upland. If planted for a permanent pasturage, it should have a dressing of fertilizer about every two years. Stable manure is preferable, but any good grain or grass fertilizer is all right. Should be sown in fall at the rate of two bushels per acre. Price, bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.50.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. This is perhaps the tallest, and has the largest leaf of any of our Southern grasses. Makes two crops of hay per year, ripens about same time as Orchard Grass, and mixed with Red Clover, Orchard, and Red Top Grass, makes an elegant pasture or hay crop. It does better than any other grass on thin, sandy land, although best adapted to good loamy upland. It stands equally well the dry hot summer and cold winter. Sow in fall or spring (fall preferable), at rate of two and a half bushels per acre. Price, bushel of 11 lbs., \$1.90.

ENGLISH (PERENNIAL) RYE GRASS. This grass is very similar to the Italian, except it is a slower grower, makes a broader, greener foliage, and stools out more than Italian. It is especially recommended for use on Bermuda sod for winter pasturage or lawns. It is not as good for hay as the Italian, but much better for lawns and grazing. It is not necessary to turn it under. When planting on a Bermuda sod, the Bermuda should be scarified or scratched with a harrow, so as to give the Rye Grass a chance to take roots. The first rain will press ample dirt on them to insure quick germination and growth. Sow in fall about 30 pounds per acre. Although this is a perennial, it has to be planted each year unless allowed to go to maturity. Price, per lb., not prepaid, 10 cents.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. This grass is one of our hardiest and most vigorous growing winter grasses. It can be sown for hay or grazing. Also makes a good winter lawn for planting on a Bermuda sod. Does well on most any kind of soil, but is especially adapted to damp, loamy soil. When let grow for hay, it attains a height of from three to five feet, is easily cured, and makes very good hay. It does especially well with Crimson Clover. Should be cut when heading. It is an annual, and has to be planted every year. Sow in fall, 30 pounds per acre. Price, per lb., not prepaid, 10 cents.

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*). This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass, and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasture mixtures. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Prices upon application.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*). This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses, both for pasture and lawns. Prices upon application.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Too well known to really need description. An excellent lawn and pasture grass for limestone land or stiff clay lands that are not too dry. It's a waste of time and money to attempt to grow it on thin or sandy soils in the Lower South. It's pure, clean, free from chaff, and of high vitality. Sow 3 bushels per acre. Can be sown from September to April, but October and November sowing usually gives best results. Write for market price when ready to buy in quantity. Prices upon application.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*). A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasture mixtures. Sow two to three bushels per acre, if sown by itself. Prices upon application.

TIMOTHY. A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. Sow fifteen pounds per acre, if sown by itself. Prices upon application.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Rape makes a large-yielding and highly nutritious green food or pasturage all during the winter and early spring. Excellent for sheep, hogs and cattle. Also makes splendid green food for poultry. Plant in September, October or November, and it is ready for grazing six to eight weeks from planting. Sowing in drills is best, about six pounds to the acre in 2-foot drills, or ten pounds to the acre broadcast. One of its best uses is as green cattle feed in winter. No crop will give as much pasturage or green food for the same expenditure. It can also be sown in the spring. Pound, 10 cents. Write for our price in lots.



ORCHARD GRASS

Winter Flowering Bulbs for Fall Planting

We give below, briefly, general directions for planting Bulbs outdoors in the South. They are all very easily grown, and there is no reason why every home, city and country, should not have plenty of flowering Bulbs planted. You cannot plant any flowers that will give you as little trouble and which will beautify your home and garden like winter flowering Bulbs. In planting outdoors the soil should be thoroughly pulverized and absolutely free from rocks and sticks and roots. Mix about half stable manure with half dirt. Be sure the manure is fine and well-rotted, dig a trench the length and shape you are going to plant the Bulbs, and set them straight firm into the soft dirt. Set them the following depth, counting from top of ground to top of bulb:

LILIES,	4 in. deep,	12 in. apart.
NARCISUS,	4 in. deep,	6 in. apart.
HYACINTHS,	4 in. deep,	6 in. apart.
TULIPS,	3 in. deep,	4 in. apart.
JONQUILS,	4 in. deep,	6 in. apart.
CROCUS,	2 in. deep,	2 in. apart.

In putting them down to this depth, they get a strong and vigorous root growth, and are protected from freezing weather. If they are not planted deep enough, they will come thru and cold weather will kill them down. This is very important, and care should be taken to put them the proper depth.

Send your orders early, while our stocks are complete.

Roman and Dutch Hyacinths

WHITE FRENCH ROMAN HYACINTHS. This is the earliest bloomer of the Hyacinth family. Each bulb produces several spikes of large bells which are intensely fragrant. They are very good for forcing, and will bloom by Christmas if planted in October. We get our bulbs direct from the largest and most reliable French growers. Price, postpaid, 5 cents each, 60 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, \$3.50 per 100.

DUTCH ROMAN, OR MINIATURE HYACINTHS. These are excellent for growing in pots, pans and boxes. They come into bloom just after the French Romans, and before the Large Dutch. They are very much like the Dutch Hyacinths in growth and appearance, but are much earlier, and smaller, colors separate. Price, postpaid, one-half dozen, 25 cents; 40 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per 100.

MIXED DUTCH HYACINTHS. These are unnamed varieties, but all well developed bulbs of the best standard named varieties mixed. They are excellent for bedding.

Doz. 100

Single White,	60 cents postpaid, \$3.50 not prepaid.
Single Yellow,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.
Single Pink,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.
Single Red,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.
Single Lt. Blue,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.
Single Dk. Blue,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.

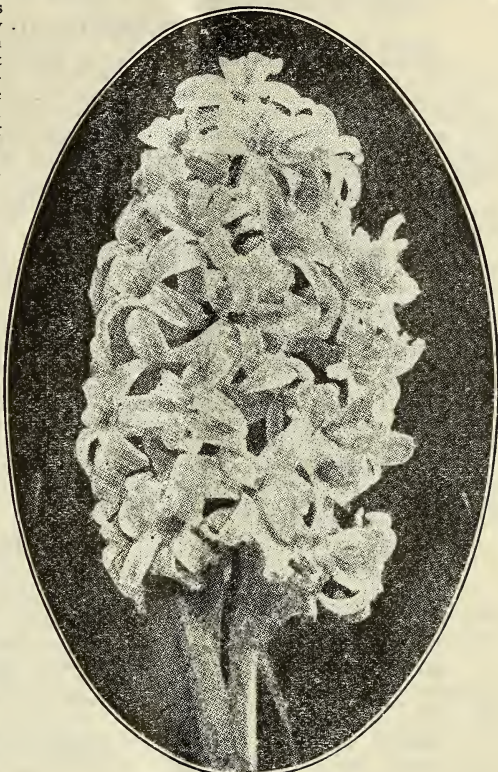
Doz. 100

Double White,	60 cents postpaid, \$3.50 not prepaid.
Double Yellow,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.
Double Pink,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.
Double Red,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.
Double Lt. Blue,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.
Double Dk. Blue,	60 cents postpaid, 3.50 not prepaid.

SINGLE NAMED VARIETIES. These are first size bulbs, being much larger than the general mixed Hyacinths. They make much larger and more beautiful Hyacinths. They are generally used for forcing, and if planted in pots and kept at an even temperature, they will bloom earlier than the smaller ones. Colors same as above. Price, postpaid, \$1.00 per dozen. Not prepaid, 100 for \$7.50.

EASTER LILIES (Lillium Formosum). An early lily, making rapid growth, and is almost entirely exempt from disease. It is very hardy, and we have found it to be the best Easter Lily for planting in the South. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.25 per dozen postpaid. Not prepaid, \$15.00 per 100.

FREESIA. One of the most popular and easily grown of the winter flowering bulbs. Exceptionally valuable for cutting. Flowers are white, last a long time, and have a fragrance that is delightful. Are fine for planting in pots. One pot will perfume almost an entire house. Price, postpaid, per dozen, 30 cents.



SINGLE HYACINTH

Winter Flowering Bulbs [continued]

Narcissus, or Daffodils

PAPER WHITE (*Grandiflora*). This is the earliest blooming Narcissus, and is used for planting in pots for forcing, or in rocks and water. They do well either way. They bloom early, along with the French Romans, and come in clusters which are very pretty and fragrant. Price, postpaid, 40 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per hundred; \$12.50 per 1,000.

SELECTED PAPER WHITES. Grow just like the other Paper Whites, but are much larger in size and better in quality. In other words, they are picked, or selected from the general stock of Paper Whites. Price, postpaid, 50 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, per 100, \$3.00.

TRUMPET MAJOR (Single). Sometimes called single Von Sion. Makes a large shapely flower of rich yellow color. Comes into bloom early and is good for forcing. Price, postpaid, 40 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per 100.

EMPEROR (Single). One of the largest and finest Daffodils. Pure yellow trumpet, and wide, overlapping perianth of primrose. Double nosed. Price, postpaid, 50 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per 100.

EMPRESS (Single.) This is of strong, robust growth, with large flowers, perianth snow white, trumpet a rich yellow. Price, postpaid, 50 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per 100.

DOUBLE VON SION. The famous Dutch Daffodil. Flowers are golden yellow. Used for forcing, and also for bedding with Hyacinths, as it blooms at the same time. Price, postpaid, 50 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per 100.

BARRI CONSPICUOUS (Single). Large, yellow perianth; short, orange scarlet cup. This is considered one of the best of the Barri group of Narcissus. Price, postpaid, 35 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per 100.

SINGLE JONQUILS. Jonquils are the most hardy of any of the narcissus family. A slender and graceful species with small, bright yellow flowers. They are very prolific bloomers. Leaves shaped like a quill, and glossy, dark green color. Make a nice border. Price, postpaid, 25 cents per dozen. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per 100.

Tulips

Tulips do well in most sections of the South, provided they are given the proper care at planting time. They should be planted deep, in well manured, rich soil. Are unexcelled for making a border, or for a background. Price, postpaid, as follows:

Single Mixed, per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.75. Double Mixed, per doz., 30c; per 100, \$2.00.

MIXED DARWIN TULIPS. We can only supply the Darwins this year in the mixed colors, although they contain named varieties. The Darwin has proven to be the best variety for the South. They are more hardy and suited to our climate than any other. Price, postpaid, per dozen, 40 cents; per 100, \$2.50.

MIXED CROCUS. You will find Crocus a very interesting flower. It does well just simply stuck around, and looks well scattered through the lawn, which it sets off to perfection. They are very hardy, and do well all through the South. Price, postpaid, 25 cents per dozen.

Mixson's High-Grade Mixed Sweet Peas

Our Sweet Pea mixture contains the very finest of named varieties, and is mixed uniformly and in the correct proportion so as to give the best blending colors of good taste. They are not the cheap sorts that the average seed store sells, and which are usually sold at a much lower price than we can afford to offer our fine varieties. They can be sown in January, February or March, in rows. The best plan is to dig a trench about ten inches deep. Fill it up about five inches with well-rotted manure and top soil, mixed and well pulverized. Then sow the seed and cover about two inches. It is best to dig the trench wide enough for a double row. Gradually pull the earth around them as they grow until you fill it up level with the ground. Put strings in the middle of the rows, or poultry mesh will do better. This will enable the vines to run on the same net, and said net will be completely covered up, and will not look bad. They can be planted the same way in the fall, October and November, but should not be covered as deep as in the spring. Price, per packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; 1-4 lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Bellis Perrennis (Double English Daisy)

This is a hardy and much-loved flower. It blooms from early summer until fall, and makes a most beautiful border, or bed. Makes a rather dwarf growth, and is completely covered with flowers. Sow seed in August or early September in boxes, and transplant as soon as danger of sun-killing is over. They will begin blooming in early spring and will continue far into the summer, and sometimes until fall. This is a perennial, but we believe better results are obtained by planting new seed each year. Price, packet, 5 cents; price of plants, dozen 30 cents, 100 \$1.50, postpaid.

Mixson's Premium Mixed Pansies

This flower is too well known to need a description. It should be planted in August and September, and transplanted to the open as soon as they are large enough and danger of sun-killing is over. This will give them a good start before cold weather sets in, and they will commence to bloom in early spring. They are always favorites. Good both for bedding and borders. Price, packet, 10 cents; price of plants, dozen 35 cents, 100 \$2.25.

Plant a Winter Vegetable Garden

It is Much Cheaper to Raise Vegetables than to Buy Food to Eat

Whatever you do this fall, be certain that you plant a good, large vegetable garden. Don't get it into your head that because cold weather is coming on that you will not be able to grow anything in your garden, but take a copy of our spring catalogue and go through it, picking out the many varieties that you can grow in the fall and winter, then get the seed and plant them as per directions. You can raise more vegetables with one dollar spent for seed, together with a little time working it, than you could go to the store and purchase with fifteen or twenty times as much money, and they are far better, because they are fresh from the garden. Have not been picked, packed, and shipped perhaps for several hundred miles to a market. Are tender and crisp, just like you want them, and just when you want them.

Don't plant everything at once. Take beets, for instance; plant a few beets, wait ten days and plant a few more. Do this with everything, and instead of having all your vegetables come at once, and the largest portion of them wasted, you will have enough to supply your family all through the winter.

We give below a list of vegetables than can be planted in the fall and winter, and the time each one can be planted:

BEANS, SNAPS—Latter part of July and August.
 BEANS, BUSH LIMA—July and August.
 BROCCOLI—September.
 BRUSSELS SPROUTS—July and August.
 LEEK—September and October.
 BEETS, TABLE—August and September.
 BEETS, STOCK—September, October and November.
 ENDIVE—August.
 CABBAGE—August and September.
 CARROTS—August to November.
 COLLARDS—August.
 CHERVIL—October and November.
 CORN SALAD—September to November.
 KALE—September to November.
 LETTUCE—September and October.
 MUSTARD—August to October.
 GARDEN PEAS—November and December.
 ONION SEED—September.
 ONION SETS—September to December.
 RADISHES—August and September.
 SPINACH—August and September.
 RUTA-BAGAS—August to November.
 TURNIPS—August to December.

For full description, prices, etc., see our spring catalogue. If you haven't one of these catalogues, we will be glad to send you one.

Mixson's Strawberry Collections

Everyone who has a garden should have at least a few hundred strawberries set out this fall. They require very little space, and there is no fruit that is more delicious and refreshing than a saucer of good strawberries.

There is a vast difference in strawberries raised in your own garden, and the ones shipped from some other market. Yours can stay on the bush until they are perfectly ripe, then they are sweet and juicy; while the ones that are shipped are pulled when green, and bruised in shipping, therefore they are never as sweet and juicy as the home-raised berries.

In order that you may have berries for the longest possible time, we have arranged with our grower to supply them in three varieties, giving you an extra early, a medium, and a late variety. Our \$1.00 collection gives you fifty each of the varieties listed below, and will be sent by parcel post to any postoffice. Our HOME GARDEN COLLECTION consists of 300 plants, or 100 each of the three varieties listed below. We will deliver this collection free of charge to any point in the first and second zones. If you live in the third zone, add ten cents extra for postage. The three varieties are as follows:

EXCELSIOR. An extra early berry, ripening ahead of any other variety. The fruit is of excellent quality, and very firm. Color is a perfect deep red.

LADY THOMPSON. This berry ripens a few days later than the Excelsior, or about the time the Excelsior has finished. Makes a large berry, and is very prolific, bearing quite a long time. It is a vigorous grower, and will stand adverse conditions better than any other variety.

GANDY. This begins ripening very late, about the time the Lady Thompson have finished. Makes an attractive, large berry, and is a long bearer. Does well in the South.

These three varieties give you an excellent assortment, and a continuous ripening of berries for quite a long time. If you want them in larger quantities than we quote above, we will be very glad to make you special quotations on what you will need.

Mixson's Ever-Blooming Roses

12 Beautiful, Ever-Blooming Rose Bushes, 75c postpaid

This magnificent collection contains nothing except roses that have proven absolutely successful in the South. They are all hardy, and are so selected that you have almost every kind of a rose that you could imagine. We don't know of as great a bargain ever being offered as this rose collection. Neither do we know of any way in which you could spend 75 cents and get better returns, or as many beautiful flowers, as you can with this rose collection. Roses are in a class all to themselves. Wherever you see flowers, there are always a few rose bushes, and in a large number of cases there is nothing in the flower yard except roses. This shows that they are easy to grow, economical in cost, and one of our most-loved flowers.

Last season we sold quite a lot of these rose collections. They have given absolute satisfaction, and we have had a good number of repeat orders. This season we expect to put out more than we have ever put out. We are booking orders right now for these roses, and will begin shipping in November.

This is something that you cannot afford to miss, and we advise that you send in your order at once. We have quite a large supply of plants growing, but of course when these are exhausted we could not get more at this unusual low price.

We give below description of each of these beautiful roses, and are certain that you will agree with us when we say, "It's a grand collection."

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A beautiful, large flowering type. Keeps well for several days after being cut. Is almost identical to Pink Maman Cochet, except the color, which is a bluish white. This is an ever-bloomer, and one of the most popular white roses we have.

KAISERIN A. VICTORIA. A pure white, bearing beautiful buds, and making large double flowers, tinged with primrose yellow. Plants are vigorous growers, and is a good rose generally.

WHITE BOUGERE. The origin of this rose is unknown. Its blooms are an ivory white, and the sun does not fade them at all. Is a distinct type, and very pretty.

RADIANCE. A brilliant, rosy-carmine, the open flower displaying beautiful pink tints. The flowers are large, and has a cupped petal. It a heavy bearer, blooms constantly, and is very fragrant.

WILLIAM R. SMITH. This is one of the best roses for bedding. Is a soft salmon pink, mixed with rose pink, and makes a peculiar color of pink which is very beautiful and distinct.

PINK MAMAN COCHET. The most popular of all pink roses. A free bloomer, vigorous grower, and very hardy. Color is a clear pink, shaded with salmon yellow. Is fine for cut flowers, staying fresh several days after cutting.

HELEN GOULD. One of, if not the most, vigorous growers among red roses. Hardy, a free bloomer, and flowers are a beautiful bright red.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. This grand rose is fast becoming the most popular red rose ever brought to this country. Won a gold medal in France. Blooms are large, borne on long, stiff stems, very fragrant, and keeps well after cutting. A free bloomer, a vigorous grower, and a most beautiful velvet crimson color.

RHEA REID. This is a new rose, highly recommended for forcing. Has large double flower, very fragrant, and a free bloomer, and blooms are a dark red.

LADY HILLINGDON. This is a rose of world-wide reputation, and the most popular yellow rose on the market today. The stems are long and slender, but strong and hold the buds upright. Buds are also long and slender pointed, and are a brilliant golden yellow, which becomes deeper as the bud opens. Is a good forcer.

ETOILE DE LYON. Here we have a bright sulphur yellow rose, which is perfectly hardy, and a free and constant bloomer. Flowers are large and double.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. This is a most brilliant canary yellow rose, shaded with a lighter yellow on the edges. Flowers are large, and is a free bloomer, and almost continuous. Is very hardy.

You will notice that we have given above a variety of shades, as well as colors, there being three white, three pink, three red, and three yellow, in order named, and there are, you might say, three shades of each color. This collection was gotten up with great care, and that, perhaps, has a great deal to do with its popularity. Don't fail to send in your order early.

TWO-YEAR-OLD ROSES

We can also supply you with two-year-old bushes of any, or all, of the above varieties, including any of the hardy and tender-climbing sorts. The two-year-old bushes are, of course, far superior to the one-year, because they bloom much more freely the first year after they are put out.

CULTURE

Dig a hole about a foot deep and a foot wide. Fill the hole up to about four inches from the surface with equal amounts of top soil, and dry, well-rotted stable manure, well mixed. Set the roots as near as possible like they grew, then fill up the hole even with the surface.

The proper time to set roses, or to transplant them, is during the months of November and December, although we have seen them do well when put out in January and February. Roses seem to do a little better in clay soil than in sand, though any of our soil will make them if we have it rich enough. We advise putting two or three inches of leaves around the young bushes after they are planted, to protect the tender roots from the cold until they get a good start. Don't have the roots too wet, but keep them watered from the top after the roots are covered up.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

We are now in position to furnish anything in the way of poultry supplies, feeds, and remedies. Our stocks of feeds are complete, and our MIXCO BRAND is the very best that money can buy.

MIXCO SCRATCH FEED. This is a well-balanced scratch feed, manufactured for us exclusively, under our own directions. You will find this to be a good, economical feed, and your chickens will eat it clean. Prices quoted are subject to change without notice. Can sell it, under present conditions, at \$2.25 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Charleston.

MIXCO BABY CHICK FEED. This is, in our estimations, the best of its kind on the market. For a feed that contains corn, which many people prefer, it is a well-balanced ration. Does not contain as much corn as most of the feeds on the market. Price, today, \$2.35, f.o.b. Charleston, subject to market changes without notice.

MIXCO DRY MASH FEED. This dry mash is good for laying hens, and also for growing chicks. You will find it to be free from trash and food that the fowls won't eat. Is well-balanced, and a trial is all it needs to make good. Price, today, \$2.25 per 100 pounds, subject to market changes without notice.

RICE MANNA SPECIAL CHICK FEED. The only feed for little chicks that we know of that doesn't contain corn. Corn is very injurious to little chicks, and will cause indigestion and bowel trouble quicker than anything else. Avoid these complications by using this special chick feed. It contains cracked rice and millet seed. We have hundreds of customers who will not feed their young chicks anything but Rice Special. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

MEAT SCRAPS. High-grade, well ground, and free from worms. Price, at present, subject to market changes, \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

MIXCO PIGEON FEED. Pigeon feed is something that should be selected with a great deal of care. Our pigeon feed is the very best that money can buy. It is made from re-cleaned grain, and has the right kinds of grain as well as the correct analysis. This feed is recommended by the Clemson Agricultural College as being an ideal pigeon feed. Price, \$2.75 per 100 pounds.

SHORT CUT ALFALFA, about \$1.75 per 100 pounds.

OYSTER SHELL (all sizes), about \$1.00 per 100 pounds.

CHICKEN GRIT (all sizes), about \$1.00 per 100 pounds.

CHARCOAL (all sizes), about \$1.50 per 50-pound bag.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

We give below a list of Conkey's Poultry Remedies, and all prices are quoted delivered in the first and second zones. We have a good stock on hand at all times, and are, therefore, able to make

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY, 30c, 60c and \$1.15.

CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS, 30c, 60c and \$1.15.

CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL, 60c and \$1.15.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY, 30c and 60c.

CONKEY'S SOREHEAD "CHICKEN-POX" REMEDY, 30c and 60c.

CONKEY'S STARTING FOOD, "FOR BABY CHICKS," pkgs. 35c and 65c.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY, 30c and 60c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC, pkgs. 35c and 65c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER, pkgs. 35c, 65c and \$1.15.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID, qt. 45c, 2 qts. 75c, gal. \$1.25.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE, pint 45c, qt. 75c, 2 q's. \$1.05, gal. \$1.75.

CONKEY'S FLEA SALVE, 30c.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT, 15c and 35c.

Every Conkey Remedy is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction, or Money Back

SEND FOUR CENTS FOR CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK—IT TELLS HOW TO DETECT AND CURE POULTRY DISEASES

A Beautiful Lawn

Adds Much to the Appearance of Your Home

THE LAWN is the foundation to a beautiful home surrounding. There is nothing that will add as much to the looks of your home as a pretty lawn. There is nothing that can be planted as cheaply, and that requires as little work to keep it up, which will furnish the beauty that a lawn does. Of course, you cannot simply scatter some lawn grass seed over your lawn and expect it to make a beautiful growth. It requires a thorough preparation, just like anything else that is worth while is trouble. However, after you have once prepared your soil, fertilized it, and planted the seed, there is very little work attached to the upkeep. It will need cutting about every two weeks. That will take very little time, and about once a year you should put down some good fertilizer. That's all there is to having a beautiful lawn, except to have a good lawn requires the planting of good seed.

Preparing the Lawn and Planting the Seed

BREAK DEEP, being careful that you don't leave any hard ridges between the furrows. Rake out all the sticks, roots, and rocks. Harrow it several ways with a smoothing harrow, to get it into a good seed bed, and to put it in shape for the mower. Scatter the seed evenly, and roll, drag or brush them in. The fertilizer can be scattered broadcast before the land is broken, if stable manure is to be used. (Care should be taken in getting the manure, to see that it is well-rotted and free from weed seed.) If you use barnyard manure, sheep manure, or bone meal, you can put it on after breaking the land, before harrowing it.

Mixson's Evergreen Lawn Mixture

WE CAN SAY honestly that we believe this mixture comes nearer being evergreen than any we have ever seen. Of course, everybody who sells a mixed lawn grass tells you that theirs is the best on the market. We don't blame them for saying that, if they really believe that; that's why we say that ours is the best. However, we leave our customers to be the judge, and are making the above statement that ours is best, after hearing what our customers have to say about it. We have never advertised this mixture to any great extent, because we wanted to get it down to perfection before we said too much in its favor. We now have it to such a point of perfection that we believe that it's the best there is, and we expect to sell more than we did last season, and last season was a mighty good one with this mixture. Our mixture is composed of grasses that are adapted to this climate and our Southern conditions. Every grass that we put in it has a prominent duty to perform. It is vigorous, hardy, and has a beautiful velvet green color.

Price, 35 cents per pound, postpaid; three pounds for \$1.00. Not prepaid, per pound, 25 cents; per 100 pounds, \$23.00.